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# RECENT LITERATURE

## NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

**Dwellings in Berlin.**—The unfavorable housing conditions in Berlin are not caused by ignorance, but by the patronage of the government to a rich minority who own the land and control the town council. The increasing cost of maintaining the wide streets compelled landlords to use every available foot of building space; consequently the blocks were solidly built of tenements five or six stories high around a narrow court. Some of these tenements contain as many as 250 inmates. In 1900, 45 per cent of all households occupied dwellings of only one room, and 70 per cent not more than two rooms. In 1905 there were 726,723 inmates plus 42,599 lodgers in 197,394 dwellings, each dwelling comprising one room and a kitchen. Nearly one and one-half million people live in dwellings of only one room. About one-quarter of the population in 1905 lived in dwellings in every room of which capable of being heated there were from four to thirteen persons. The results of this overcrowding are appalling. Compared with London, Berlin's tuberculosis death-rate is one-half as great again. Of people between fifteen and twenty-five years of age, Berlin's death rate is 30 per cent greater. The proportion of illegitimate births is over 17 per cent as compared to London's 5 per cent. Patriotic citizens have repeatedly advocated the opening of large areas skirting Berlin, and the construction of car lines and tramways to accommodate those desiring to move to the suburbs, but their efforts proved fruitless against the opposition of the rich property-owning minority who cater to royalty and control the housing situation.—T. C. Horsfall, *Town Planning Review*, July, 1915.

J. L. P.

**Causes for the Growth of Philadelphia as an Industrial Center.**—Many interesting factors have combined to make Philadelphia a center of industry. The happy combination of its earliest heterogeneous settlers, skilled in business and mechanical arts, together with the natural factors which were utilized, gave the city a great advantage in industrial development. The city is located at the confluence of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, not far from the sea, and with twenty-five miles of water front. These rivers, a system of canals, turnpikes, and the many railroads connecting it with the surrounding country have made it the center of a large productive area. Its many smaller rivers and creeks together with the large deposits of coal provide cheap power for its mills. Its harbors and shipping facilities promote extensive export and import business, especially in sugar, textiles, tanning, linoleum, oilcloth, bridge steel, armor plate, and locomotives. Its climate is especially favorable to the textile industry. It is called "The City of Homes," with the fewest number of persons per dwelling among the thirty-two largest cities. Rents are cheap, near-by fruit and truck farms provide cheap food, and fuel is likewise cheap. The supply of labor is adequate and skilled, and the extensive system of technical educational institutions provides a relatively high standard of workmanship.—R. Malcolm Keir, *Bulletin of the Geographic Society of Philadelphia*, July, 1915.

J. L. P.

**Certain Social Aspects of Invention.**—An important problem both for the psychologist and the sociologist is to ascertain, if possible, the factors, individual and social, that are involved in invention. The invention and the perfection of machinery used in the cotton industry presents interesting social phenomena. The flying shuttle invented by Kay in 1733 developed a social crisis by putting 50,000 weavers out of full-time employment and raising the price of cotton thread. To meet this new situation, Arkwright in 1769 invented the jenny to spin cotton thread. This put the people back on full-time employment for a short time, for with these improvements the demand for cotton could not be met by the cotton-growers. This increased demand

for raw cotton produced the cotton gin, invented by Eli Whitney, of Georgia, in 1790, which produced great economic and social effects. The invention of the power loom in 1841 by Cartwright increased the production of cloth, which in turn increased the demand for more clothing and resulted in the invention of the sewing machine by Howe in 1846. In every stage of these inventions, as well as with the other great inventions, society received severe shocks, and new adjustments continually had to be made.—Amy E. Tanner, *American Journal of Psychology*, July, 1915.

J. L. P.

**The Movement from City and Town to Farms.**—The "Back-to-the-Land" movement is largely localized, and is not for the single-minded purpose of promoting agriculture for agriculture's sake. It does not replace either the agriculture or the people who were the real farmers of the land. The movement is most general in New England and in the Middle and North Central states east of the Mississippi River. Five classes of people are included in this exodus, as follows: (1) Those who own farms and live on them throughout the year. The bulk of such people are failures. They buy farms and move to them with a lack of experience and knowledge of agriculture and marketing, a lack of endurance, and with the visionary purpose of getting rich. (2) A smaller class of those who own the farms and who live on them throughout the year, but who have their main business in a near-by town or city. These farms are small and serve to supplement the wages of the owner by fruit-vegetable- and poultry-raising. (3) The more wealthy class of seasonable renters who have two homes and who make agriculture a mere incident of their country life. (4) Farm tenants and renters who move to the farms on account of city economic pressure. (5) Wage laborers who farm for temporary employment, including those who migrate to the country in the time of harvests and whose labor is generally not satisfactory. The movement to the farm does not offset the movement to the city, either in numbers or in the quality of labor. On the whole it is not desirable and it is only justified as a means of securing health and of relieving extreme economic pressure.—G. K. Holmes, *Yearbook, United States Department of Agriculture*, 1914.

J. L. P.

**Artificial Regulation of Wages in Australia.**—In 1894 the legislature of Victoria provided for Wages Boards with power to prescribe minimum wages in certain trades where women and children were employed. From this as a beginning has been built up an elaborate system of industrial regulation. Minimum wages are prescribed for nearly all trades and occupations. The hours of labor are regulated. The meal-time, holiday concessions, number of apprentices, and the like are all regulated in minutest detail. All matters that may be the subject of an industrial dispute are considered fit matters for regulation. The tendency has been each year for the regulation of details to increase, and it becomes each year more complex and inelastic. So far the system has never been put to a real test. Australia is in a period of material progress, labor is scarce, and employers have been able to pass on the added costs of increased wages and shortened hours. The system has been advantageous in some respects. Child labor is strictly controlled. Women and child laborers are guaranteed decent factory conditions. The public has been made more sympathetic to the worker's agitation for a higher standard of comfort. It has, however, decreased the efficiency of the laborer by giving him a feeling of security in his employment. The minimum wage established has generally become the standard wage. It has failed to prevent strikes, but has been valuable in settling them after they have actually commenced. The time is probably not far distant when the whole present elaborate system will be abandoned and in its place will be substituted a relatively simple system that will provide a minimum day, a Board of Trade to prescribe a minimum wage from time to time, a system of apprenticeship and industrial education, and special acts fixing the hours of labor and minimum wages for females. This will prescribe a bare standard below which there will be no competition for employment. There will be fuller play of individual qualities which make for efficiency and a better appreciation of collective responsibility.—George S. Beeby, *Economic Journal*, September, 1915.

E. B. R.

**Militarism and Culture.**—Wide circles in foreign countries are at present trying to prove that militarism and culture are opposed in principle. German liberalism has

encouraged this. If we recognize that humanity is more or less consciously wandering toward enlightenment then we may regard *Kultur* "as the totality of those forces, abilities, and developments which support and favor the onward march of human society out of the darkness of a low, miserable, and animal-like life into the light of a higher, richer, more soulful, and more conscious life." The nation has always been the bearer of culture, but a people can only maintain its civilization through national bonds; one of these is militarism. The state is not the end of national life, but it is the most important means which secures this end; consequently we must also accept the militarism which it employs in gaining this end. The nations of the world are not simple partnership combinations, but are very determined competitive combinations. No other people has paid so dearly as the German to learn that national culture without a proper military holding together of the people's energies is doomed. Of course militarism must change with the needs of the state. The geography of a nation is a large factor in this. Thus England believed only in *Marinismus* on account of its insular protection. The German spirit will see to it that this militarism of the German nation will not be misused. In Rome the idea of being a carrier of world-culture came after the state had grown up; in Germany the idea was first and the state grew up afterward. To sum up, to the German of today the following are matters of judgment and conscience: no human culture without national existence, no national existence without national culture, no national culture without a national state, no national state without militarism.—Dr. Kurt de Bra, "Militarismus und Kultur," *Nord und Süd*, August, 1915. C. C. J.

**Is Social Work a Profession?**—In order to define what is meant by a profession, let us agree on its six criteria, viz.: professions involve essentially intellectual operations with large individual responsibility; they derive their raw material from science and learning; this material they work up to a practical and definite end; they possess an educationally communicable technique; they tend to self-organization; they are becoming increasingly altruistic in motivation. Tried by this test, plumbing is a handicraft, not a profession; banking is a trade, with certain professional leanings; pharmacy is an arm added to the medical profession but is not itself a profession. The work of the trained nurse is another arm to the physician or surgeon. She carries out orders, subordinates her intelligence to his theory, and is effective in precise proportion to her ability to second his efforts. Such activity is, by our test, of secondary nature and cannot be deemed a profession. But medicine, law, engineering, literature, music, and painting emerge from all clouds of doubt into the unmistakable professions. What of social work? In the technical and strict use of the term, is it a profession? From the bulletins published by the various schools of philanthropy we judge that their activities are intellectual, not mechanical. The worker must possess fine powers of analysis and discrimination, breadth and flexibility of sympathy, sound judgment, skill in using whatever resources are available, and facility in devising new combinations. These operations are assuredly of intellectual character. Is the responsibility of a mediating or an original agency? The engineer works out his problem and puts through its solution; so do the physician, the preacher, the teacher. The social worker takes hold of a case; having localized his problem, he is usually driven to invoke the specialized agency—professional or other—best equipped to handle it. There is illness to be dealt with—the doctor is needed; ignorance requires the school; poverty calls for the legislator, organized charity, and so on. The responsibility for specific action thus rests upon the power he has invoked. The very variety of the situations he encounters compels him to be not a professional agent so much as the mediator invoking this or that professional agency. Would it not, though, be at least suggestive to view social work as in touch with many professions, rather than as a profession in and by itself?—Abraham Flexner, *School and Society*, June, 1915.

E. E. M.

**Violent Temper and Its Inheritance.**—Reports are now available from a study of 165 families in the history of the antecedents of wayward girls in state institutions. The general problem attacked is: In how far does heredity play a rôle in those traits, usually of a high, "emotional" sort, that lie at the basis of criminal behavior? The first subproblem is the classification of the cases of violent temper occurring in these

families and a determination of their hereditary basis, if there is any. The general method employed is that of research by a field worker into the history of the families concerned, and at times further investigation by a specialist, to discover the traits as exhibited in their natural environment. About a dozen investigators had a part in this study, and previously recorded studies were also drawn upon. The results appear in tables and charts. The study as a whole leads to the following conclusions: (1) The outburst of temper, whether more or less periodic or irregular, and whether associated or not with epilepsy, hysteria, or mania, is inherited as a positive (dominant) trait; typically does not skip a generation; and tends to reappear, on the average, in half of the children of an affected parent. (2) Further, epilepsy, hysteria, and mania are not the causes of the violent tempers frequently accompanying them. Rather the violent outbursts of temper are due to the factor that causes periodic disturbances (possibly paralysis of the inhibitory mechanism?). However, these "tantrums" are likely to be associated with those various neurotic conditions, though they have no necessary connection with them.—Charles B. Davenport, *Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, September, 1915. M. T. P.

**The Relation between Theology and Sociology.**—Theology and sociology are complementary. The corollary of the doctrine of the fatherhood of God is the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. Because man is a social being he is a religious being; apart from his fellow-men he is a non-religious being. The message of the Old Testament leaders was not ceremonialism; God was represented by the prophets as calling the people to righteousness. The social significance of the teachings of Jesus has been generally discovered only within the past generation. Washington Gladden, Josiah Strong, Richard T. Ely, and their followers have given the church a vision of the social significance of the teachings of Jesus that has entirely changed theological thought and is largely changing ecclesiastical polity. The social teachings of Jesus are gathered largely from the Sermon on the Mount and the parables. We are coming to believe that the fundamental purpose of Christ's coming into the world was to establish the Kingdom of Heaven on earth; the church is not an end in itself. Paul's systematic treatise, called Romans, deals with anthropology, theology, and sociology. A survey of theological and sociological science shows that there is a vital relation between the two. Both in the theological and in the practical aspects of the work of theological seminaries place is being made rapidly for sociology. Considerable improvement is still possible.—E. Guy Talbott, *Biblical World*, September, 1915. M. T. P.

**Vocational Education in Brazil.**—Vocational education has come from the United States with increased interest. Several schools have been established, the best one being a department in a large engineering school at Porto Alegre. This is an industrial and educational center and receives state and federal aid. The school is free to poor boys. It has three distinct sections—the Elementary School, the Vocational School, and the Commercial Shops. The Elementary School is maintained because so many people do not get a common-school education. The requirements are a minimum age of twelve, good health, and proof that the student is unable to attend any other than a free school. No girls are admitted. Last year the enrolment was over 500. The time required is seven hours a day, five and one-half days a week, thirty-six weeks for the year. After the four-year course is completed, which includes manual arts and the usual elementary studies, the student takes half a year in the shops and then gets an examination. If successful he may choose a profession and take advanced work in the Vocational School. This is a five-year course. At the end of it the most capable get two years of study in Europe at the government's expense. The teachers in the Vocational School are foreigners, while those of the Elementary School are all natives. The Commercial Shops employ hired men to help reduce the expenses of the school. Students receive four cents an hour from the first year on, with an increase as the quality of the work improves. The whole sum is paid to them at graduation. The present crisis has temporarily halted the establishment of vocational schools, but the government has promised the establishment of a similar school for girls.—H. E. Everly, *Manual Training Magazine*, June, 1915. C. C. J.

**The German Economy: Industrial Germany Considered as a Factor of War.**

In the face of the economic arguments for the relative impossibility of war, we have one of the most industrial nations, Germany, instigating one of the most terrific of wars. What explains this paradox? In considering the situation we note the very rapid rise of present-day Germany from a poor and rural country to one of the most wealthy and urban of nations. Conspicuous features in this process were the application of every branch of science to every phase of production and business, the relative disappearance of the rural population, and the checking of emigration. More important still was the passage of her industries to a state of economic dependence on other lands and nations. Germany came to depend upon other lands for a large proportion of her breadstuffs, raw materials for manufacture, and capital. Thus German industry and business enterprise compelled the government to enter a course of world politics. Outside markets were developed by premiums and tariffs; German interests were promoted by agents connected with foreign newspapers. Russia became a reservoir of cheap labor; France a similar source of banking resources; other materials were supplied by other nations. German industry had outgrown her own resources, rather than that her population had outgrown her land. The alliance of the imperial government with the industrial interests was perilous to the maintenance of world-peace, because it required that force, if necessary, be used to render other peoples and other territories industrially subservient to German enterprise. And in this England was met as a formidable rival.—Henri Hauser, "L'Allemagne économique," *Revue internationale de sociologie*, August-September, 1915. C. C. C.

**The City-Manager Plan in Ohio.**—Nearly 250,000 people living in eighteen American cities are under city-manager government. Of this number, 175,000 live in Dayton and Springfield, Ohio—cities which are now completing their first year under this type of administration. The most common test of the character of government—though not necessarily the best—is that of economy. Tested from this viewpoint we find that in Springfield the new government has been more economical than the old and has reduced the floating debt; in Dayton the administration has more money than its predecessors; it did not materially reduce the floating debt and did not operate at the usual deficit; and it did pay from current revenues expenses formerly paid in bonds. The charters of Springfield and Dayton are among the few city charters which provide in detail how the city budget shall be made. Their carefully planned detail-budget eliminates the necessity of frequent transfers by ordinance. It is in the purchasing of supplies that the most notable savings have been made. The city managers in both cases are men of engineering training, a fact which may explain the notable progress made by the department of public works. The charter of each city provides for a department of public welfare which directs activities having to do with the social and moral conditions of the citizen—health, charities, recreation, correction, etc. All told, the results achieved have far exceeded those attained in the great majority of municipalities.—L. D. Upson, *American Political Science Review*, August, 1915. E. E. M.

**Prophylaxis of Criminal Abortion.**—It has often been noted that criminal or intentional miscarriage is a widespread cause of depopulation. Some cases of abortion are spontaneous, the result of physiological accident or abnormality, but from the writer's observation the majority of abortions are purposely induced. Many women suffering from illness as a result of such abortions present themselves at the maternity hospitals, where they receive the same care as do actual mothers. In this case there is danger of physical infection of women in actual confinement. Much greater, however, is the danger of moral contamination, the danger that mothers in associating with women who are shunning motherhood will contract their moral habits. The proper course is to establish special hospitals for the segregation of women who give conclusive physiological evidence of practicing self-abortion. Admission to these hospitals would become disgraceful, and so a check would be put upon the practice. That such a reform might tend publicly to implicate physicians as professional inducers of abortion, and so render them subject to the action of the law, is no objection to be urged against a reform. No more is the truth that the establishment of special hospitals would somewhat depopulate and hence inconvenience the present maternity hospitals

an objection to the reform, but rather an argument for it, inasmuch as this would show the public the extent to which the abuse is now being carried.—Dr. G. Lepage, "La Prophylaxie de l'avortement criminel," *Revue d'hygiène*, August, 1915.

C. C. C.

**The Home of the Street Urchin.**—In the city the neighborhood often becomes an enlarged and parentless home. At best the street urchin's home is a dirty cell in a vast hive of poor and wretched workers. The neighborhood which the street urchin knows presents a conglomeration of different ideals, morals, and standards. His brothers and sisters appear plentifully, and as their number increases the affection bestowed upon them by their parents grows smaller. The influences of the street alienate the child from his parents. They neglect their duties to the child or do not know what their duties are. No rational punishment is or can be given by the parents. Work takes them away from their child for the larger part of the time. The full effect of such treatment is to render dubious the development of such traits as make for effective citizenship. Inside such a home as the street urchin knows dirt is everywhere present, rags are adequate for clothing, food is un nourishing and improperly eaten, privacy is impossible. Everywhere he meets with corrupting influences.—B. J. Newman, *National Municipal Review*, October, 1915.

C. C. C.

**War and Marriage.**—One evident effect of the great war upon the women of Germany will be their enormous numerical preponderance over men. This condition involves two possibilities: either celibacy, or more or less discernible, subsurface polygamy. Celibacy will mean a woefully incomplete life and a bitter, unaided struggle for existence on the part of innumerable women. In the light of the halo of glory that now surrounds our men at the front, I realize it is dangerous to speak of the evil in their life, but the facts must be faced. The war, undoubtedly, will be followed by an overwhelming increase of venereal diseases among men. Moreover, a distinguished physician, Dr. A. Niesser, contends that a similar increase of disease among the women left behind will become evident. However, this latter prediction is not probable, because there will be few desirable men remaining behind, due to the fact that the flower of the nation's manhood is at the front, and the average woman left behind will not enter into illicit intercourse without a concurrent affection which springs from her soul. Monogamy is spiritually and socially the highest form of marriage, and any force that tends to replace it by an insidious, semi-legalized polygamy tends to undermine our whole civilization. The increasing number of divorces are due primarily to unfaithfulness on the part of men. This moral turpitude comes from giving free rein to the baser, primitive passions that are liberated by war.—Grete Meisel-Hess, "Krieg und Ehe," *Die neue Generation*, June, 1915.

A. C. K.

**In Defense of the Professor Who Publishes.**—After a discussion of university ideals and organization to the point of exhaustion, in numberless books and papers, the "professor who publishes" is now advanced to the rank of a "problem," even though his number is very small. The indictment is that he tends to skimp his class work; that the teacher's temperament is not compatible with that of the writer; that the teacher must have "personality," the writer, a certain "aloofness"; and finally that junior members of faculties are pressed to publish their doctrines, often prematurely, and later in life are forced to defend these ideas, as some men are doing today. The accusation is exaggerated, but pressure exists and it is growing. Older colleagues ask, "What has he done?" Writing a book helps a man to perfect his knowledge on the subject; public criticism will force him to do so. Discontent is not likely to flourish in an institution where a man can be judged by his works. The relation of teacher and student today is that of master and apprentice. The student believes in works. Moreover, the professor's time is not all taken up by academic duties and honors. He is not the intellectual leader that he was formerly. Through his works he can regain that position. Furthermore, truth is not unchanging; it lives and works. New values must be established, and in helping to bring this about the university professor can be of great service. The field of knowledge to be explored is so vast that it requires the co-operation of all classes. Our institutions of learning will be more effective in their work of instruction, more attractive to the ambitious,

and of greater force in the intellectual world when this right and duty of productive scholarship receives more general recognition.—Alvin S. Johnson, *The Mid-West Quarterly*, July, 1915. C. C. J.

**Race Segregation in the United States.**—After the Civil War and the abolition of slavery the North for a time obstructed the natural adjustment of the relations of the freedmen and their former masters. But happily the mongrelization policy of Stevens and Sumner failed, and the white and black populations of the South are again highly prosperous and rapidly progressing. The most conspicuous feature of the present relations of the races is their complete segregation in every department of life except the industrial, and even there the gap is widening. Shortly after the emancipation the negroes withdrew from the white churches that they might more freely indulge in demonstrations of religious feeling than had been possible so long as they were in the churches of their masters. This isolation has given them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity to build up and manage institutions of their own. The separation in the schools was not voluntary as it was in the case of the churches. But the negro in no sense resents the separation; he rather favors it, as it gives employment for more black teachers. The impoverished condition of the South for a time after the close of the Civil War and the hostile partisan attitude of the federal courts made it both economically and legally inadvisable to require the tram-car companies to provide separate accommodations for their white and colored passengers. But the evils that sprang from the personal contact of the whites and blacks when traveling, especially as the first generation of negroes born free became troublesome, forced the provision for separate cars or compartments for the races. Now the rule is universal throughout the South. In theaters, picture-show houses, and all places of public diversion the separation is complete. In the urban centers the residential areas occupied by the blacks and whites are strictly separate, and neither race is allowed to encroach upon the other. The segregation, natural and legal, along these and other lines has helped the negro to build up his businesses and professions. The principal remaining points of contact between the races are in the relationship of employer and employee and of master and servant. In both these relationships it tends to decrease. As fast as immigrant labor comes into competition with the negro the latter is displaced. As fast as the white race can get other servants the harassing inefficiency of the present generation of untrained negro domestics ceases to receive further toleration.—Philip Alexander Bruce, *Hibbert Journal*, July, 1915. E. B. R.

**The New Profession for Women.**—The book trade in the United States is in a bad way. The Publishers' Co-operative Bureau estimates that one person in 7,300 buys a book in the course of a year, while in Great Britain the ratio is one in 3,800; in France, it is about the same; in Germany and Japan it is rather better; and in Switzerland it is one in 872. Bookstores are disappearing in all our cities and towns. The old-time bookstore, managed by a man who knew books and loved them, is now little more than a tradition. Cultivated men and women have always counted good books among their most valued possessions and one cannot believe that this taste can be sacrificed without definite loss to our civilization. Why do not more people buy books? Many things may enter into the answer to this question, not the least of which may be that the distributing facilities of the book-trade are strangely lacking. Is it not possible that we have in our college-trained women terminal facilities that would bring the books and their buyers together? Training might be provided, just as it has been for those women who want to become librarians or to take up the work of the associated charities, public playgrounds, or other institutions which are shaping social service. The college woman could find congenial employment and earn a fair income by opening a bookstore. By combining with it the selling of periodicals, music, photographs, or tickets to concerts and lectures, the right woman might exercise a large influence in directing the public taste in these matters. In order to succeed, the plan must have the hearty co-operation of the book-publishers of the country. They must sell on such terms as to relieve this local bookstore of its burden of dead stock. It is true that the most educated women in the community are probably doing less to create an intelligent attitude toward property than any other equivalent group of people in our midst, but it is equally true that many college women have demonstrated



their ability to carry on an independent business. As an industrial agent, the young woman of the college class would be handling goods that would make for intelligence and for social betterment. At the same time she would be helping to settle the vexed question of her relation to the economic life of the community.—Earl Barnes, *Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1915. E. E. M.

**Our Incestuous Marriage.**—The mysticism that surrounded the primitive man's ideas of sex has been destroyed by the civilized system of marriage. The system ignores the spirit and stresses the form and the appearance. By nature marriage is the most individual of human acts, but the modern system has socialized and materialized it. The trend of society has been away from individualism and toward communism and so away from the influences making for monogamy and toward those making for communism in sex relations. Primitive society was monogamous because of the mystic attitude toward the marriage relation. An elaborate system of marital rights and taboos in common home life, and periodic separation of husband and wife, kept alive an ideal of personal rights and good manners. The close and constant association of man and woman in the present form of marriage produces a subconscious aversion between the two. Harmony and love are impossible without privacy and personal rights, and these are a mockery in the typical home atmosphere. The near and constant association of brother and sister and other near blood relations is what gave rise to the system of exogamous marriage and the taboo on consanguineous marriage. This same close and constant contact between husband and wife creates the same feelings and sentiments in the married pair. The revolt against this more or less incestuous relation is seen in the divorces and in the increasing number of unmarried and in the large number of childless marriages. The reformed married relation will allow the woman to keep her name, her freedom, her personality, and her private life and interests.—*Forum*, December, 1915. E. B. R.

**Smuggling Chinese into North America.**—The Chinese exclusion laws of 1882, 1892, and 1902 are not very effective in keeping Chinese laborers out of the country. Their number is still large, if not increasing. Formerly entrance via Canada was greatly preferred, but since the United States officers are permitted to operate on Canadian soil the influx seems to have diminished from that source. Although the Canadian head tax is \$500, over 18,000 Chinese came to that country from 1911 to 1913. The other entry for the Chinese is Mexico. They come in hidden in wagons, in barrels, or dressed as Mexican laborers. Some concerns contract to smuggle one, five, twenty, or a hundred Chinese into the United States. As fast as such men appear they are arrested, tried, and then deported. The courts are pretty severe in their fines and sentences for convicted smugglers. Many Chinese of Mexico, when they wish to return home, come across the border to be arrested and deported at the expense of the United States government. Not until Mexico and Canada will exclude Chinese labor will it be possible to enforce the United States laws consistently.—Dr. Schultze, "Chinesenschmuggel in Nordamerika," *Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschaft-Biologie*, June, 1915. C. C. J.

**Estimates of a Living Wage for Female Workers.**—Ten American states have recently passed minimum-wage laws. The wording of the statutes of the different states varies but the clear intent in general is that the normal needs of proper living shall be provided the employee. Estimates as to the actual cost of living fall into three groups: those of \$10.00 or more; those less than \$7.00; and those about \$8.50. The estimates below \$7.00 are attempts to get a bare subsistence figure. Miss Bosworth's investigation of the budgets of 450 women workers of Boston shows that women getting less than \$9.00 to \$11.00 per week do not have incomes to meet their expenditures. The women getting \$9.00 to \$11.00 save a few dollars per year, while those getting more than \$11.00 save on an average of \$31.63. Expenditures for food, rent, and health increase as the wage increases to the \$9.00 to \$11.00 women, when it remains stationary. A study of the *Report of the Massachusetts Commission on Minimum Wage Boards* puts the estimate at \$10.60 per week. The Social Survey Committee of the Consumers' League of Oregon, investigating the schedules of wage-earning women of Portland, puts the rate above \$10.00. The estimate of the Massachusetts Brush Workers Board is \$8.28. The board acknowledges this is not a true

living wage for it does not provide for any saving or insurance. Studies in St. Louis and Kansas City closely agree; the former giving \$8.53, the latter \$8.50. Investigation in the Twin Cities of Minnesota give \$8.65 to \$8.82. These differences are due to more liberal allowances for education, vacations, insurance, and saving. The provisions of the state minimum-wage laws vary from \$8.25 to \$9.00 per week. Due consideration of the various estimates will lead to the conclusion that \$8.50 is a fair working basis for a minimum-wage scale.—Charles E. Pearsons, *Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association*, July, 1915. C. A. D.

**Problems of the War concerning Social Insurance.**—On account of the disturbing effects of the war the government of Germany passed on August 4, 1914, laws which it is hoped will so minimize the effects of the war as to leave the whole system of social insurance intact. The first thing done was to extend the term of office of insurance officials to December 31, 1914, and, in case no election could be held by the boards of the societies on account of men being off to the war and on account of business disturbances, to December 31, 1915, as a limit. Before the war only regular physicians could handle applicants for benefits, but this law provided that the services of students of two semesters' clinic experience were acceptable. There was much anxiety as to the ability of the sick-benefit funds to pay all demands. Events have proved, however, that this fear was not justified. The fact is that there has been a relatively smaller number of sick than before the war. This may be due to the fact that those insured are so taken up with the excitement of the war that they give their minor ailments no attention. All the regular allowances continue. The amount to be paid in has been fixed at 4½ per cent of the original wages or salary. In case of any local fund not receiving sufficient funds from the 4½ per cent rate the employer must make up the additional sum required. In spite of all that could be done, considerable suffering has come to families where the husband has been called to the front. Mothers for two weeks previous and six weeks after confinement have been reasonably provided for. No difference is made in case the mother is not married. Accident insurance has not been affected much because as soon as men have gone to the front they are under the care of the government. What the later effects will be cannot be foretold, but an increase of accidents may be expected since many skilled workmen, having gone to the front, are replaced by less skilled. The strenuousness of the war will greatly lessen the power of men to resist disease and the consequences of accident to those returning and going to work will be much more serious. It is believed, however, that the reserve funds are large enough to overcome all difficulty.—Hoffman, "Kriegsfragen der Sozialversicherung," *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Versicherungs-Wissenschaft*, May, 1915. C. A. D.

**The Social Survey and Its Further Development.**—The social survey—an attempt to take stock of the conditions affecting the welfare of a certain community or district—is an expression of one phase of a great movement to get exact working knowledge of conditions. The movement has now gained great headway and in some cases is in danger of becoming a fad for unoccupied people rather than a scientific investigation. In scope the survey may be limited or extensive. It may be intensive or merely prospective, and, in either case, may be general or may apply to some special problem. It may be made by either trained experts or by local, untrained workers. Both methods present advantages and disadvantages which must be taken into account in any case. The survey as it exists at present has numerous defects, and some further steps in its development are necessary. (1) It must be made more adaptable to the varying needs of different places and situations. (2) There should be an improvement in the standards and units of measurement used. (3) It is necessary that the evils of commercialized professionalism that are creeping into it should be corrected. (4) There should be a standardization of method so that the findings of different surveys will be more comparable. (5) A standing committee formed from all the organizations interested in surveys should be formed to co-operate in working out the things just enumerated and thus to give direction as well as impetus to this social survey movement.—J. L. Gillin, *Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association*, September, 1915. R. W. S.

**The War and International Socialism.**—Socialists advocate peace, yet today they are fighting with all the armies of the great European war. Probably a million and a half are with the German and a million with the armies of the Allies. And their participation in active warfare has not been compulsory. Three times Socialists in the Reichstag voted for Germany's stupendous war loans, while in Belgium and France Socialists have taken the unprecedented step of allowing their representatives to accept portfolios in their cabinets which have practically resolved themselves into councils of national defense. There has been a division of sentiment in England, Italy, and Russia, but on the whole Socialists in Europe are bearing their share in the war. The assertion is therefore being made that Socialism has failed at sight of this great war crisis. To understand we must remember that imperialism is a comparatively new term in the political dictionary of Europe and means more than in former centuries. It means, not only the possession of colonies, but the endeavor to unite them with a dominant international power—an empire. Great Britain, France, and Germany had in the past few years made such large additions to their possessions that practically all undeveloped sections of the globe were pre-empted. Each country suspected its neighbor of trying to steal its colonies, which feeling was not quieted by the adjustments following the recent European wars. Further, almost as soon as war was declared Belgium, Serbia, France, and, to some extent, Germany were invaded by the "enemy." There was no time for deliberation; Socialists acted upon the same impulse as other classes in the population. Even as Internationalists, the Socialists cannot fail to recognize the importance of the national unit in the economy of modern civilization. Accepting duty as citizens has not blinded European Socialists to the policies which have brought about the war. They have systematically worked against militarism and for the gradual reduction of military service, but the Stuttgart Congress recommends duty as a citizen and work for the war's speedy termination. Indications are that the peace policy of the Socialists will prove a vital force in bringing about peace as well as in uniting the forces divided by the sudden outbreak of the war.—Morris Hillquit, *Yale Review*, October, 1915. G. G. M.

**The Italian Temperament.**—Like the Italian language, the Italian temperament seems easy to understand until one studies it. There are those of red-hot ambition, yet there is the slumber of the *lazzaroni*, ideals and stilettoes, wisdom and illiteracy, the indolence of the Neapolitan slumberer but the industry of that Italian who is found wherever the world is building railways or doing an engineering miracle. Easy-going, with elaborate laws which are poorly enforced, the Italian loves his native land and has hurried back from all countries at tremendous sacrifice to answer his country's call. When taunted with being disingenuous the Italian is most ingenuous. Italy had no notion of putting herself up to auction before going into the war. There were knaves and fools to be overcome at home as well as abroad. She was sensible to know first what she stood to win before she risked her money and her men. The army shows little likeness to a machine, but the soldiers exhibit noticeable calmness, sobriety, and initiative. The Italian shows a semi-feudal fidelity and familiarity, a happy-go-lucky meeting of engagements, a superficial sense of romance. He cons pretty phrases about art, music, poetry, and love, swears by Dante, but withal he is a practical man who arrives at his ends—though in a surprising way. These wonderful sons of the morning preserve their good humor during adversity, in the lightness of their serious moods, in the mental science of their national therapeutics.—Herbert Vivian, *The Fortnightly Review*, September, 1915. G. G. M.

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